Census Takers In County Are Being Trained For Job

The Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Ala.
Thurs. 11-19-59.

Census takers for the local area in the 1959 Census of Agriculture have beeen appointed. They began an intensive training course on Wednesday in preparation for the start of the field canvass on Friday, it was announced this week by Crew Leader Mrs. J. F. Segrest, Jr.

Census takers scheduled to take the taining for Macon County include Messrs. S. S. Humphries, James A. Delbridge, Wyatt Godfrey; Mesdames Bobbie J. Sears, Annie Cofield, Frances Jones, Agnes Minor

The training session is being held at The National Guard Armory in Tuskegee and conducted by the crew leader who recently attended a five day census training course.

The training course will cover the use of the census questionnaire, census defnitions, interviewing, and map reading. Emphasis will be placed on the importance of locating every farm and obtain'ng complete and accurate information. The census takers will conduct some actual interviews as part of the train-

35 1959

ALABAMA

Alabama's Population Growth

Alabama Journal

THE CENSUS bureau announces that Alabama's 1959 population is 3,161,000 which represents an increase of only 3.3 per cent during the decade. This is said to be the lowest gain in all the Southeastern states. It calls for some explanation.

35 Ala

Upon the face of things the decrease in population seems directly attributable to the migration of so many Negroes northward. Our cities during the period have increased greatly. Montgomery, Mobile, Huntsville, Birmingham, Gadsden and Tuscaloosa are all much larger than they were 10 years ago, so that slow growth and even losses in population must be looked for in the rural counties.

Some of the counties which have turned from cotton and other row crops to cattle and dairying have lost greatly in population because the change called for fewer farm workers than formerly and thousands of Negroes have left the farms in all parts of the state, going either to Northern cities or coming into the industrial centers of Alabama.

Even so, it is discouraging to know that we have made such small total gain. There is certain compensation, however, in the fact that per capita wealth, payrolls and crop values have all shown most encouraging gains. This means that even with county losses in population, Alabama is a much more prosperous and substantial state than was the case 10 years ago.

Estimate 700,000 Negroes in L. A., 3rd of population

Tribune Los Angeles Calif.
Fri. 6-19-59
1959
35
Negro

Average population increases of roughly 3000 in all 12 areas of the city which have large concentrations of Negro population, with the exception of the Pacoima region of San Fernando Valley, where the increase is a mushrooming 10,000, were reported for the three-year-period from 1956 to April of this year, in a study which has been cooperatively published by the City Administrative Officer, the City Planning, Building and Safety, Public Works, and other agencies, along with the Board of Education.

The overall figure indicates a Negro population of some 700,000, for one-third of the City population, which, if true, is the largest percentage of any major city in the North.

The Pacoima area of San Fernando Valley has increased in population from 54,660 at the time of the Special U. S. Census of 1956 to 63,300.

It contains a total of 16,876 dwelling units, all but 700 of which are occupied, and has an elementary school enrollment of 10,129.

Eleven other areas with large Negro populations, all grouped under the heading of "Central Los Angeles,' show average increases of 3000 and but two drops in population.

"Central", presumably the Central avenue area, listed under the "Central Los Angeles heading" and distinguished from the "Downtown area," dropped a thousand in population owing to industrialization of the area, from 25,618 in 1956 to 24,600 now, with 7,844 dwelling units and 2,111 elementary school children.

The Avalon district has seen an increase from 53,160 to 56,100, with 18,229 dwelling units and 5,385 elementary school children;

Green Meadows has grown from 86,837 to 96,400, with 31,465 dwelling units and 10,183 school children;

Leimert has grown from 42,720 to 44,100 with 17, 479 dwelling units but only 2,283 grade school children;

Santa Barbara has seen an increase of 56,214 to 56,900, one of the lowest in the city, with 21,861 and 3,420 grade school children;

South Vermont, 61,073 in 1956 to 61,400 in 1959, with 24,187 dwelling units and 4,052 grade school children;

University is one of the few districts showing a decrease, from 23,850 in 1956 to 23,600 last April, with 10,026 dwelling units and only 1,196 grammer school children;

A larger than ordinary jump was shown by the Watts area, from 29,990 three years ago, to 34,400, with only 8,334 dwelling units and 6,438 grammar school children;

The West Adams area increased from 66,707 to 69,800, with 26,203 dwelling units and 4,859 grade school children; the Wilshire area from 76,779 to 78,900, with 50,170 dwelling units and 2,405 grammar school children; and the Wilshire West Pico area from 45,070 to 45,500, with 18,767 dwelling units and 2,592 elementary school children.

Although not exclusively Negro, by any means, the total estimated population in areas in which Negroes have their largest population concentrate is 655,400 out of a total city population of 2,423,300.

Neroes also live in the Boyle Heights, Exposition Park, Downtown, Glassell, Highland Park, Lincoln Heights, and Westlake areas, areas, in perceptible numbers, with scatterings in other areas, such as Baldwin Hills, Hollywood, Venice, San Pedro, and Wilmington all of which were itemized in the Population Estimate and Housing Inventory.

Nation's capital is now more than 50 per cent Negro

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP) — The nation's capital now is more than half Negro.

Commissioners for the District of Columbia reported to Congress today that Negroes now make up 53 per cent of the population, as compared with 36 per cent in 1950.

A sample survey, said the city fathers, showed that in 1957 about 30 per cent of the white population had lived in the federal district less than five years and 12 per cent less than one year. Only 13 per cent of the non-white population had lived here less than five years.

"WHITE IN-AND-OUT migration . . . accounts for the major portion of population flow," their report stated.

"In view of the continued decrease in white population aged 18-44, it is apparent that white migration into the district is more than matched by white migration out of the district."

The total population was reported about static, at 825,000. The metropolitan area including areas in Virginia and Maryland, however, was reported one of the fastest growing urban sections in the nation. The ratio of white to non-white citizens for the metropolitan area was reported little changed since 1930 —three whites to one non-white.

The total metropolitan area population was reported at about two million.

Negroes Now Outnumber White Residents in National Capital

WASHINGTON (AP) — Negroes outnumber whites in this city of about 850,000 population, Congress has been told.

But in the Virginia and Maryland areas immediately adjacent to the nation's capital—all a part of the Washington metropolitan area—whites exceed Negroes 3-1. About two million persons live in the metropolitan area.

The statistics were contained in a report sent to Congress by the District of Columbia commissioners. It said Negroes now represent 53 per cent of the district's population compared to 36 per cent in 1950.

The report said a 1957 sample survey of Washington showed that 30 per cent of the white population had lived in the district less than five years while only 13 per cent of non-white population had lived there less than five years.

On that basis, it said, white in-and-out migration accounts for the major portion of the population flow.

It also noted that in view of the continued decrease in the city's white population aged 18-44 "it is apparent that white migration into the district is more than mached by white migration out of the district."

The report also observed that whites represent primarily the city's older population segment and non-whites the younger.

In the latter connection, it said, there has been a gradual increase in the number of persons under 18, "principally attributable to the rapid natural increase of the non-white population."

Negro Population Here Now Placed at 53%

D. C. Heads Find No 'Substantial' Migration to City by Non-Whites

By BETTY MILES
Star Staff Writer

The District's population is now 53 per cent Negro as compared to only 36 per cent in 1950. The Commissioners told Congress today.

Yet, a report on the state of the Nation's Capital said there has been "no substantial migration" of non-Whites into the District.

The city heads reported that a sample survey of Washington residents in 1957 showed about 30 per cent of the white population had lived in the district less than five years (12 per cent less than one year), while only 13 per cent of the non-white population had lived here less than five years.

"White in-and-out migration . . . accounts for the major portion of population flow," the report declares.

"In view of the continued decrease in the white population aged 18-44, it is apparent that white migration into the District is more than matched by white migration out of the District."

Population Static

Thus, in spite of a "constant flow of people into the city," the population remains static. It is 825,000 at the present time, the report states.

This is not the case in Metropolitan Washington, which the Commissioners call one of the most rapidly growing urban areas in the United States.

The ratio of white to non-white citizens—about three white to one non-white—has not changed significantly in greater Washington since 1930, they note.

It is estimated that between 1950 and July, 1958 the under 45-year-old white population in the District was reduced by 142,000 residents, dropping to a total of 209,000.

Of this 142,000, 120,000 were in the 18 to 44 age group.

"Whites represent primarily the older population segment and non-whites the younger," the Commissioners note.

They add that there has been a gradual increase in the number of persons under 18, principally attributable to the rapid natural increase of the non-white population."

The over-all low income population, which now stands at 8.4 per cent of the total population, has dropped 50 per cent since 1949, but it still represents 69,000 persons. Low income persons are those presumptively eligible for public assistance, under Welfare Department criteria, such as a family of four living on less than $2,000 a year.

Non-white, low income persons make up 11.9 per cent of their own group and about 6.3 per cent of the total population.

The large number of low income persons means heavy demands on the city for education, health, welfare and law enforcement services, the report notes.

Yet the principal wage earning group—and consequently the principal taxpaying group—has been significantly decreased by migration to the suburbs, it is noted.

And unlike other growing metropolitan areas, the District cannot share its "central city" problems with the suburbs by annexing them and receiving support from their tax revenues, the report states.

The drop in the number of low income residents here has helped the city's economic position and described as a hopeful sign for the future.

It is particularly significant in the non-white population, who make up 88 per cent of all public assistance recipients, the report states.

The number of low-income persons in the non-white population dropped from 27.1 per cent in 1949 to 11.9 per cent in 1958.

Raymond F. Clapp, research consultant for the Public Welfare Department, said the median income for non-white families in the District increased 52 per cent between 1949 and 1956. He attributed the rise to better wages and better employment opportunities for Negroes.

The seemingly paradoxical rise in relief roles—$1,685,000 more was paid in public assistance grants in fiscal 1958 than in 1957—is credited in part to the discovery of eligibility for public assistance itself by some needy families attraced to the city's surplus food program, set up last year.

On that basis, it said, white in-and-out migration accounts for the major portion of the population flow.

It also noted that in view of the continued decrease in the city's white population aged 18-44 "it is apparent that white migration into the district is more than matched by white migration out of the district."

The report also observed that whites represent primarily the city's older population segment and non-whites the younger.

In the latter connection, it said, there has been a gradual increase in the number of persons under 18, "principally attributable to the rapid natural increase of the non-white population."

Davis Says Capital Becoming 'Harlem'

WASHINGTON (AP) — Rep. James C. Davis (D-Ga) said Tuesday population figures for the District of Columbia prove "Washington is turning into a second Harlem."

Davis told the House statistics confirm this statement he made 2½ years ago when he headed an investigation critical of desegregation in Washington schools.

The latest statistics list the Capital's residents at 53 per cent Negro and 47 per cent white. At the time of Davis' inquiry 74.1 per cent of the students were Negro and 25.9 white. The Negro percentage is probably greater now, Davis said.

"This calls for some kind of congratulations to be extended to somebody," the Georgia Democrat said.

Negroes Top Capital City Population

WASHINGTON (AP) — Negroes outnumber whites in this city of about 850,000 population, Congress was told Monday.

But in the Virginia and Maryland areas immediately adjacent to the nation's capital—all a part of the Washington metropolitan area—whites exceed Negroes 3-1. About two million persons live in the metropolitan area.

The statistics were contained in a report sent to Congress by the District of Columbia commissioners. It said Negroes now represent 53 per cent of the district's population compared to 36 per cent in 1950.

The report said a 1957 sample survey of Washington showed that 30 per cent of the white population had lived in the district less than five years while only 13 per cent of non-white population had lived there less than five years.

Negroes Outnumber Whites In City Of Washington

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP) — Negroes outnumber whites in this city of about 850,000 population, Congress was told this week.

But in the Virginia and Maryland areas immediately adjacent to the nation's capital—all a part of the Washington metropolitan area—whites exceed Negroes 3 to 1. About two million persons live in metropolitan area.

The statistics were contained in a report sent to Congress by the District of Columbia Commissioners. It said Negroes now represent 53 per cent of the District's population, compared to 56 per cent in 1950.

The report said a 1957 sample survey of Washington showed that 30 per cent of the white population had lived in the District less than five years (12 per cent less than one year), while only 13 per cent of non-white population had lived in the Federal city less than five years.

On that basis, it said, white in-and-out migration accounts for the major portion of the population flow.

The report also observed that whites represent primarily the city's older population segment and non-whites the younger.

McGAFFIN

formation available at the Census Bureau, that a minority has become a majority.

What produced this unusual situation?

The Negro population has multiplied while white residents have moved to the suburbs.

Some of the increase in the Negro population has come about as in Chicago and other Northern cities from the continued trek north of Southern Negroes.

The greatest increase, however, has come from the high birth rate among Negroes who lived in Washington for years, in the opinion of Washington officials.

No one has attempted to clock the number of Negroes moving into Washington. There are official figures, however, that show that 48 per cent of Washington's Negroes have lived here 20 years or more while only 3.1 per cent have lived here for less than a year.

Because of the population shift, a serious financial problem has arisen.

The tax potential of the city has shrunk because the white families who moved out to the Virginia and Maryland suburbs are good money earners.

At the same time the costs of running the city have increased because of the problems of the large number of low income families concentrated in the city.

The District of Columbia Board of Commissioners, which runs the city for Congress, reported to Congress recently on some of its troubles.

"Serious health and welfare needs have resulted from the high birth rate recorded in low income families," said the commissioners.

Sixty-nine thousand persons — 8.4 per cent of Washington's population — are in the low income bracket. Of this number, 52,000 are Negro.

The relief bill has trebled and the hospital care bill doubled in the last decade, the commissioners reported.

Then there is the "high rate of illegitimacy" that "constitutes not only a moral threat to this community but also a significant financial drain," they noted.

In 1957, for instance, 3,732 illegitimate births were recorded. Of these, 345 were white, 3,387 Negro.

Tuberculosis is a big problem. So is alcoholism.

There were 23,100 persons unemployed in Washington in February. There is no breakdown along color lines, but about 60 to 65 per cent of the jobless are believed to be Negroes.

The schools, 72 per cent of whose students are Negroes, are over-crowded.

The teachers are overworked and things are going to get worse unless more schools can be built and more teachers hired. This costs money, and the city is short of it.

ward maintenance and operation of the city.

The charge that home ownership is still higher among whites is a fallacious argument. Although the property deeds may be listed in the names of whites, the tax load is passed on to the renters who see much of their living costs diverted into the pockets of absentee landlords. And these landlords do little or nothing to maintain living standards with the results that certain neighborhoods deteriorate faster than those where colored own their own homes.

The whole colored race, however, is libeled with the charge that they are responsible for conditions over which they have no control.

One facet of this report shows that this is more a national problem than a local one. This is reflected in the figures which show that the greatest decrease in the white population occurred in the younger (18-44) age group. What does this show? It means that the nation at large offers bigger and better opportunities for whites than it does for colored persons of the same educational levels. This makes it possible for the former to obtain better jobs at higher pay than those offered by the Federal government locally.

Thus the conditions which drive young white people out of Washington lure young colored people to the city. No other city in America offers the same chance for employment on the white-collar level to colored youth as Washington. Colored persons are forced to seek employment in Federal agencies while whites may find better jobs in private industry.

Even this is not all it is cracked up to be because while the colored population has increased, the per capita income has gone down. This is because those who are employed are relegated to the lower-paid brackets.

While some officials are alarmed by this development, there is another report, issued almost simultaneously, which bears a direct relationship to the first. This is the FBI report which shows that in spite of the population increase, Washington showed a decrease in crime by 6.4 per cent during the past year. This occurred in face of the fact that the national crime rate went up to what J. Edgar Hoover decribes as "an appalling degree."

Instead of viewing it with alarm, this sample census should serve as a challenge to both the civic-minded and the adventuresome. Those seeking business opportunities should find in these figures an encouraging economic note. These people must be housed, clothed, fed and supplied with all of the necessities and luxuries of modern living. The paramount question is how much of this is being supplied by our own group and how much of the money earned and spent by this tremendous force is permitted, through our own efforts, to remain within the group?

What is equally important is what serious efforts are being made to harness this potential for the political and social betterment of the community and nation at large.

At one time when we were considerably less in numbers, Washingtonians wielded far reaching influence in shaping the destiny of the colored race at large. This quality of leadership must not be submerged in the avalanche of mere numbers. We must guide them by good leadership or they will engulf us all.

What the census shows

The revelation by the District Commissioners that the non-white population in the District has reached a total of 53 per cent, showing a rise of 20 per cent since 1950, is a matter of grave concern to citizens and officials alike.

A number of factors which contribute toward this trend are readily apparent to those who care to scratch below the surface.

For one thing, white citizens find it easy to migrate into nearby Maryland and Virginia suburbs where they can earn in Washington and at the same time reside in its environs. In the suburbs, expansive private, low-cost housing projects are available to white citizens, but are denied colored. The minority group is forced by circumstance to occupy the facilities vacated by the repatriates bearing both directly and indirectly the tax burdens of the city.

In spite of this increased cost, attested to by the numerical increase, the city fathers still cling to the outmoded ratio of ten per cent in the distribution of jobs in all of the municipal agencies. Thus the lion's share goes to those non-residents who contribute the least to-

Over Half Of Capital Now Negro

White Residents Moving to Suburbs

By WILLIAM McGAFFIN

WASHINGTON—The majority of the $25,000 persons living in the nation's capital now are Negroes.

The latest official figures show that Negroes constitute 438,000 or 53 per cent of the city's population.

This is the first instance in any major U. S. city, according to the best in-

POPULATION RISES HELD WORLD PERIL

The New York Times P. 37.

Public Health Association Takes Stand for Birth Control for First Time

New York

STARVATION IS FEARED

Thurs. 11-19-59

Group Urges Limiting Size of Families 'Consistent With Creed and Mores'

P. 37

The American Public Health Association for the first time in its eighty-seven-year history warned yesterday of the danger of an unchecked rise in world population.

It issued a carefully worded statement saying that "full freedom should be extended to all population groups for the selection and use of such methods for the regulation of family size as are consistent with the creed and mores of the individuals concerned."

Dr. Berwyn F. Mattison, executive director of the association, released the professional society's policy statement on birth control. He said the statement had been adopted in principle at the annual meeting of the association in Atlantic City last month. A committee subsequently worked out the exact wording.

The 13,000-member association includes public health officials at community, state, national and inter-American levels.

The statement said that the world population increase threatened "the health and well-being of many millions of people."

Problems Outlined

"In many areas of the world," the statement continued, "substantial population increase means malnutrition and outright starvation. In other areas it may mean increased stress in family life, reduction of educational opportunity and the retardation of the industrial development on which a nation's rising standard of living depends.

"No problem—whether it be housing, education, food supply, recreation, communication, medical care—can be effectively solved today if tomorrow's population increases out of proportion to the resources available to meet those problems."

The association declared that serious public health problems were posed when family size impaired the ability to sustain a healthful way of life. It noted that "several methods are now available for the regulation of conception, one or another of which may be selected as medically appropriate, as economically feasible, as consistent with the creed and mores of the family concerned."

Leadership Is Urged

The association said that the public health profession had long taken the leadership in defeating disease, disability and death and that it must now assume equal leadership in understanding public health implications of population imbalance.

The association drew up a program that, Dr. Mattison said, would serve as "guidelines" for public health officials in providing people with "the best possible health protection." Guidelines include:

¶Public health organizations at all levels of government should give increased attention to the impact of population change on health.

¶Scientific research should be greately expanded on (a) all aspects of human fertility and (b) the interplay of biological, psychological and socio-economic factors influencing population change.

¶Public and private programs concerned with population growth and family size should be integral parts of the health program and should include medical advice and services which are acceptable to the individuals concerned.

POPULATION CURB BY U. N. PROPOSED

The New York Times

Sir Julian Huxley Suggests a New Agency to Arrest Overcrowding of Earth

Fri. 11-20-59

WARNS OF MASS REVOLT

P. 33

'Revolution of Expectation,' He Says, Is Activating the World's Deprived

35

By ANNA PETERSEN

Sir Julian Huxley, the British biologist, proposed yesterday that a United Nations agency be formed to cope with the rapidly rising world population.

The need, he said, has become obvious "however unwelcome the idea may be to many governments," because world statistics show that "the very continuance of human civilization is now threatened, not merely by the possibility of nuclear war, but even more gravely by overpopulation."

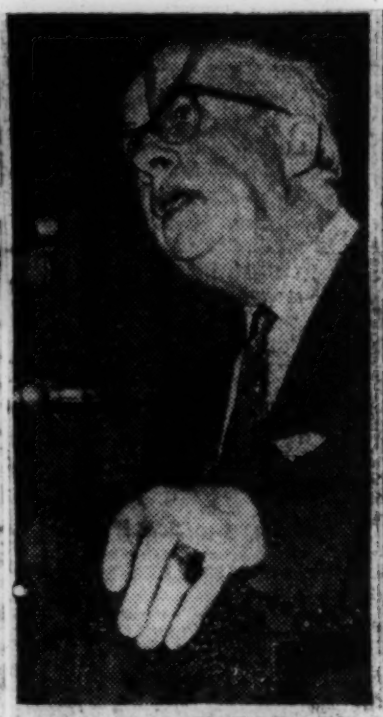
"Unless we do something," he said, "human evolution will regress, man will become less civilized, will achieve less fulfillment and will be subject to more frustrations and misery."

Sir Julian spoke in the Roosevelt Hotel at the annual luncheon of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America, which presented to him the Albert Lasker Foundation Award in Planned Parenthood.

"We have to choose between tw oalternatives," he said. "One is that we undertake the conscious direction of the process of human evolution, including human reproduction. The other is that man will suck dry the resources of the planet, destroy the basis of civilization, and relapse into squalor and misery."

Living Space Diminishing

Noting that the net increase in population was forty-seven millions last year and would be more than fifty millions this year, since the rate of increase is also rising, he added:



The New York Times

TALKS ON POPULATION: Sir Julian Huxley as he spoke yesterday at luncheon of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America here.

"If the rate of increase continues all the space available for human existence on earth will have been taken up in less than a thousand years, which is a tiny fraction of evolutionary time."

The majority of human beings today are "grossly underprivileged," he continued, with the World Health Organization estimating that two-thirds are undernourished, still more undereducated or illiterate, and hundreds of millions "underhealthy."

What has been called the Revolution of Expectation has begun and will certainly continue, he declared. "The hungry believe that they could and ought to be fed, the sick that they could and ought to be healed, the illiterate and ignorant that they could and ought to receive a decent education.

"Meanwhile, the overprivileged peoples, like Canada or Sweden or the United States, are not only becoming aware of the danger that the widening gap will cause envy and political disorder among the have-nots, but are also beginning to feel genuine twinges of conscience.

"It is immoral and wrong," he declared, "to try to prevent mankind controlling its own reproduction, for that is to condemn increasing millions of human beings, souls as well as bodies, to increasing frustration, misery and deprivation."

Sir Julian said it was now possible to obtain a reasonably true vision of man's destiny.

"It is to be the agent of the evolutionary process on this planet," he went on, "to be responsible for the character of its further evolution and that of his terrestrial home, through the awe-inspiring perspective of its millions and probably billions of future years."

The shrine's architectural design is principally the work of Charles D. Maginnis Sr., who died in 1955 at the age of 88. Since then the project has been carried forward by his Boston firm, Maginnis & Walsh & Kennedy, under Eugene F. Kennedy, Sherburne J. Watts, Harry H. Quarmby and Hampton F. Shirer. All of them worked closely with Mr. Maginnis in designing the building.

35 1959

GENERAL

White Population Down

Husband Shortage, More Babies Seen for Future by Census Bureau

By Daniel Greenberg
Staff Reporter

A boom in school kids, a shortage of husbands, a higher percentage of people too old or too young to work and a fast increase in non-white citizens: That's the Nation's population profile, according to the Census Bureau.

And the 174 million people now occupying this country can generally expect a lot more of the same in years to come, says the Bureau in a population estimate released yesterday.

In 1945 there were 19.5 million children of elementary school age (5-13); in 1950 there were 22.1 million; last year there were 31.1 million.

Children newly arrived at school age totaled 3.7 million last year, an increase of about ½ million over 1957; by 1960, ¾ million a year will arrive at school age.

While boys outnumber girls there's a relative shortage of males eligible for matrimony, or, as the Census Bureau puts it: "Females generally outnumber males in the adult age groups."

Last year, in the 25 to 44 age category, there were 96.8 males for each 100 females; in 1950 there were 97.1, while at the turn of the century there were 109 men to every 100 women.

The overall female population was 1.7 million greater than the male population. In the over 25-category, women held a 3 million lead, but in the under-25 category, males were the larger group, totaling 103.6 for every 100 females.

Better health and higher birth rates have produced a sharp change in what the Census Bureau calls the ratio of "dependent" population (under 18 and over 65) to "productive" population (18 to 64).

At the end of World War II, there were 6 dependents for every 10 workers; last year, there were 8 for every 10.

The Bureau also reported that the Nations non-white population was growing faster than the white population. It increased 21.7 per cent between 1950 and 1958, to reach a total of 19.2 million, while the while population rose 14.2 per cent. The proportion of non-whites in the population was 10.4 per cent in 1950 and 11.1 per cent last year.

Negro Population Shows Big Jump

Non-Whites Gain At Faster Pace Than Whites

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11. — (UPI)—The number of Negroes and other non-white Americans increased 22 per cent in eight years, the Census Bureau reported Wednesday. It estimated the non-white population in mid-1958 at 19,269,000.

During the same 1950-58 period, the Bureau said, the white population increased 14.4 per cent to a July 1, 1958, estimated total of 154,795,000.

Negroes account for all but a small portion of the United States non-white population. Of the 15,755,333 non-whites counted in the 1950 census, all but 713,047 were Negroes. There were 134,942,028 whites counted in 1950.

The faster increase of the non-white population raised it to 11.1 per cent of the total population, the new census report said. In 1950, non-whites made up 10.4 per cent of the total population.

The report also said women continue to outnumber men. There were 98 males for every 100 females last year, compared to a 99-100 ratio in 1950. In 1910, there were 106 men for every 100 women.

Non-White Population Increased

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The number of Negroes and other non-white Americans increased 22 per cent in eight years, the Census Bureau reported Wednesday. It estimated the non-white population in mid 1958 at 19,269,000.

During the same 1950-58 period the bureau said, the white population increased 14.4 per cent to a July 1, 1958, estimated total of 154,795,000.

Negroes account for all but a small portion of the U.S. non-white population. Of the 15,755,333 non-whites counted in the 1950 census, all but 713,047 were Negroes. There were 134,942,028 whites counted in 1950.

The report also said:

—Women continue to outnumber men. There were 98 males for every 100 females last year, compared to a 99-100 ratio in 1950. In 1910, there were 106 men for every 100 women.

—The biggest 1950-58 population increases were in the 5 to 13 age bracket, 40 per cent. Next highest was the 26 per cent increase in the 14-17 age bracket.

Both increases reflected the post World War II "baby boom."

Dr. Woofter Will Teach 'Population' Course Here

Dr. Thomas J. Woofter, professor of sociology, will teach at the Montgomery Center during the spring quarter. Woofter, a nationally known authority in demographic studies will teach "Population and Society."

Major emphasis in the course will be placed on manpower in the United States and other countries. The course is designed to trace the importance of population changes to nations and communities in relation to their institutions, military strength and economcs.

It will cover such topics as the balance of strength between the Communist bloc, the Western allies, and the uncommitted nations; causes of population change, death rates, birth rates and migration; population development of the United States and the Southern region; growth of cities and suburbs; effect of population change on institutions, buying habits, and the national economy; the effects of population change on school ages, military ages, and industrial manpower; and the broad question of world overpopulation.

Dr. Woofter, a native of Macon, Ga., received his bachelor's degree from the University of Georgia and his doctorate from Columbia University. He has also studied at the Sorbonne. For some years he taught sociology at the University of North Carolina, but much of his career has been spent in government service.

For three years ne was director of rural research for the Works Progress Administration and, from 1940 to 1948, was director of research for the Federal Security Agency. Among his duties in the latter position was the task of coordinating research in health, education, and social security. Dr. Woofter's most recent service has been with Central Intelligence Agency, where he worked in restricted research.

Dr. Woofter is the author of a number of books and many articles. His most recent book is "Southern Race Progress: The Wavering Color Line" (Public Affairs Press, 1957). Among his earlier publications are "Races and Ethnic Groups in American Life" (1933), and "Seven Lean Years" (1939, co-author).

Last August, Prof. Woofter "retired" to Montgomery, but, as he has put it, he "retired too soon and too much." The Montgomery Center and Montgomery will be the beneficiary of his decision to make his retirement partial only and continue studying and teaching in his chosen field.

Hike is listed in non-whites of the nation

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Since 1950, the nonwhite population has increased by more than one-fifth (22 per cent) and the white population by about none-seventh (14.4 per cent), according to estimates of the population of the U.S. on July 1, 1958 by age, color and sex, published by the Census Bureau.

During the eight-year period, the nonwhite population increased by 3.5 million from 15.8 million in 1950 to 19.3 million in 1958. The white population increased by 19.5 million from 135.3 million in 1950 to 154.8 million in 1958.

* * *

NONWHITES NOW constitute about 11 per cent of the total population, compared with 12 per cent at the beginning of the century.

The Census Bureau attributes the difference in the growth of the nonwhite and white populations to the marked excess of the birthrate of nonwhites, which is only partially offset by a higher death rate.

The age and sex composition of the nonwhite population is rather different from that of the white population. Primarily as a result of its much higher birth rate, the nonwhite population is substantially "younger" than the white population, the bureau said.

Census Count Starts In 1960

160,000 Enumerators Due To Call At Every Home In U.S.

Special to The Commercial Appeal

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—For the 1960 census an army of 160,000 enumerators will knock on the door of every home in the United States and its possessions.

Mansions, huts, lighthouses, monasteries, carnivals, houseboats, jails, even the White House will be visited.

Not only will the census-takers count 180,000,000 noses across the land; they will gather billions of facts about Americans' lives and activities. The survey is a fantastically big job, required by the Constitution every 10 years.

How the Census Bureau goes about the task is described in the November National Geographic Magazine in an article entitled, "Census 1960: Profile of the Nation," by Albert W. Atwood and Lonnelle Aikman.

Takes Three Years

Preparation for a major census takes about three years. The Bureau's nerve center throbs in two huge buildings at Suitland, Md., just outside the nation's capital. More than 2,000 men and women use the latest electronic devices to record and analyze statistics. About 400 district offices are being set up for the 1960 survey.

Forms will be mailed to all American domiciles next March. Recipients will be asked to fill in the blanks: name, address, relationship to head of household, date of birth, race, sex, marital status, and type of home—house, apartment, trailer, coal barge or whatever. Enumerators will call in person to check and collect the answers.

At every fourth dwelling, the census-taker will leave a more detailed form to be filled out and returned by mail. The form highlights personal questions—education, number of times

married, occupation, income, and so on. But the answers are strictly confidential. Not even the FBI or tax agencies can tap census data for their own purposes.

Processed in Univacs

Once the information is collected, it is microfilmed, converted to electrical pulses, and processed in Univacs (universal automatic computers).

"Indeed," the Geographic article says, "without automatic equipment the national head count would have choked to death long ago on its own undigested paper work."

The 1960 census, for example, will fill about 100,000 pages in more than 100 bound volumes.

What is the value of all these facts? Authors Atwood and Alkman explain, "New factories, supermarkets, and hospitals are built because of what census figures tell about concentrations of people, their needs and wants. Employment figures, housing and health reports guide legislation. Federal aid to states and state assistance to cities are based largely on population. Export-import facts assembled by census shape national trade policies. War's military and industrial mobilization depends on knowing about available people and skills."

Thanks to the Census Bureau's years of fact-keeping, millions of people have been supplied with the legal proof of identity needed to obtain pensions, passports, citizenship, jobs, and insurance payments.

Population Rise Trends To City

At Least 26 Million More To Live In America Decade From Now

By JAY M'MULLEN

The Commercial Appeal-Chicago Daily News Service

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 22. — Between 26 million and 42 million people will be added to the nation's population by 1970, most of them in Suburbia, a Chicago population expert says.

Philip M. Hauser, director of the Population Research Bureau of the University of Chicago, told a National Municipal League audience here that this means:

The lower figure is as many people as in all of Spain; the upper as many as in all of France.

The trend toward increased concentration of population in city areas is "accelerating."

The nation must be geared to a population of between 204-220 million by 1970, instead of the present 178 million.

Annual additions to population will continue to increase — from the 2.5 million in 1958 to three million annually between 1960 and 1965 to four million between 1965 and 1970.

Spoke At Conference

Hauser was on a panel at the league's 65th national conference, which discussed "The Challenge of the '60s."

"During the first half of the century, United States metropolitan areas absorbed 73 per cent of the population increase," Hauser said.

"In the last decade of that period, city areas absorbed 81 per cent of the growth. This figure rose to 97 per cent between 1950 and 1955."

Moving To Town

"If the trend continues," Hauser continued, "65 per cent of the population will live in metropolitan areas by 1970."

However, he posed the prospect of more of the metropolitan area residents living in the suburbs than in the city.

In 1940, said Hauser, only 42 per cent of metropolitan population lived in suburban rings.

By 1970, of 140 million in metropolitan areas, 79 million may be in Suburbia and only 61 million in the central cities.

Product To Rise

Barring international reverses, gross national product should rise to $800 billion by 1970, compared to the approximate $480 billion this year, according to H. C. Sonne, chairman of the National Planning Association.

"Under such circumstances, the average disposable family income may be $9,200 as compared to the present $6,600.

"If a greatly increased portion of the national product will not have to be diverted to national security, our increase in production income should make it possible virtually to wipe out the remaining islands of poverty," said Sonne.

Nation's Negro Population Is Shifting Northward

Cities, Migrants Both Suffer as Slums Spread And Crime Wave Rises

By LOUIS CASSELS
United Press International.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—A mass migration of Negroes, from the rural areas of the South to the big cities of the North and West, is radically changing the sectional aspect of America's racial dilemma.

Census figures show that the migration has been under way on a large scale since 1940. But its far-reaching effects have only recently begun to attract national attention.

The population shift has by no means reached the point where it may be regarded as a potential solution of the South's desegregation crisis. More than 60 percent of the nation's 18 million Negroes still live in nine Southern states.

What the great hegira has done is to transplant the race relations problem, once distinctive to the South, into every region of the country.

1,000,000 Negroes Here.

Here are a few illustrations of this profoundly significant fact:

● New York City now has more than 1,000,000 Negro residents. That exceeds the *combined* Negro populations of Atlanta, Ga.; Richmond, Va.; Memphis, Tenn.; Birmingham, Ala.; Charlotte, N. C.; Columbia, S. C., and New Orleans, La.

● The proportion of Negroes in Philadelphia's population—about one-fourth—is the same as in Little Rock, Ark.

● Chicago's Negro population has tripled since 1940, and now stands at about 750,000.

● San Francisco's Negro population, less than 5000 in 1940, has increased by more than 1000 percent.

● Negroes constitute 24 percent of the total population of the Washington metropolitan area. Within the "inner city" boundaries of the District of Columbia, they outnumber whites, constituting 53 percent of the population. In the District's public schools, Negro children outnumber white children by a ratio of 3 to 1.

● San Diego, Calif., now has a larger Negro population than Greensboro, N. C.

This increase in nonwhite population has coincided with a general exodus of white residents to the suburbs. The result is a fast-climbing ratio of colored to white residents in most Northern and Western cities.

Percentage Rises.

In Los Angeles, for example, the proportion of Negro residents in 1940 was 4 percent. Today it is 12 percent. In Cleveland, the percentage of Negro residents has climbed from 10 to 22 percent in the same period, in St. Louis from 13 to 26 percent.

A leading authority on population movements, Dr. Irene Taeuber of Princeton University, believes that at least one phase of the Negro migration is nearing an end. Most of the immigrants have come from the farming areas of the South. They were, predominantly, sharecroppers who had been tractored off the land.

Dr. Taeuber points out that the main source of immigrant supply is now fast drying up. There are not many Negro sharecroppers left in the South—no more than 150,000 families, according to the latest Agriculture Department estimate.

Migration Cut Seen.

In the future, it appears, there either will be less Negro migration to the North and West, or the immigrants will be of a different type—people who have already been exposed to an urban environment.

This prospect has great significance. For the mass migration of the past two decades, which brought hundreds of thousands of Negroes direct from the cottonfields of the South to the crowded slums of the nation's biggest cities, has created very severe problems, both for the transplanted Negroes and for the communities to which they have moved.

The problem has many aspects. Here are some of the most acute:

There is no legal segregation in northern cities but there is unofficial and often highly effective segregation in housing. It is enforced by restrictive covenants (which have no standing in court but are carried out as gentlemen's agreements); by the financial pressure of lending institutions, which approve mortgage loans for Negroes only if the home being purchased is in an already "broken" block; by the refusal of white property owners to sell or rent to Negroes.

Live in Slums.

These and other factors have served to keep the fast-growing Negro populations of most northern cities cooped up in grossly-overcrowded slums and near-slums. It is not uncommon, in Harlem, for 15 people to live in a three-room, cold-water flat.

Many of the Negroes who have migrated to northern cities in the past two decades were illiterate. Nearly all were under-educated with an average of four years less schooling than whites of comparable age. Most of them knew only one trade—farming.

The handicaps they brought with them have been compounded by racial discrimination in training and employment. In Washington, for example, Negroes cannot train as apprentice plumbers or electricians—the unions won't let them. Census surveys show that in the North only 12 percent of all Negro workers have professional, managerial or other white collar jobs, compared to 42 percent of the white workers.

Creates Problems.

The mass influx of ill-prepared immigrants has created severe problems for the cities.

● New York City's welfare budget has shot up to $200 million a year, with nonwhites accounting for 70 percent of the load.

● Philadelphia's venereal disease rate has climbed to an all-time high. About 90 percent of the patients' treated at public clinics are Negroes.

● Washington has what one official calls a staggering rate of illegitimate births to teenage girls. Of 185 public school girls who became pregnant in the 1957-58 school year, 169 were Negroes.

The social disorganization inherent in transplanting a huge Negro population from southern farms to big city slums is also reflected in a sharply rising crime rate.

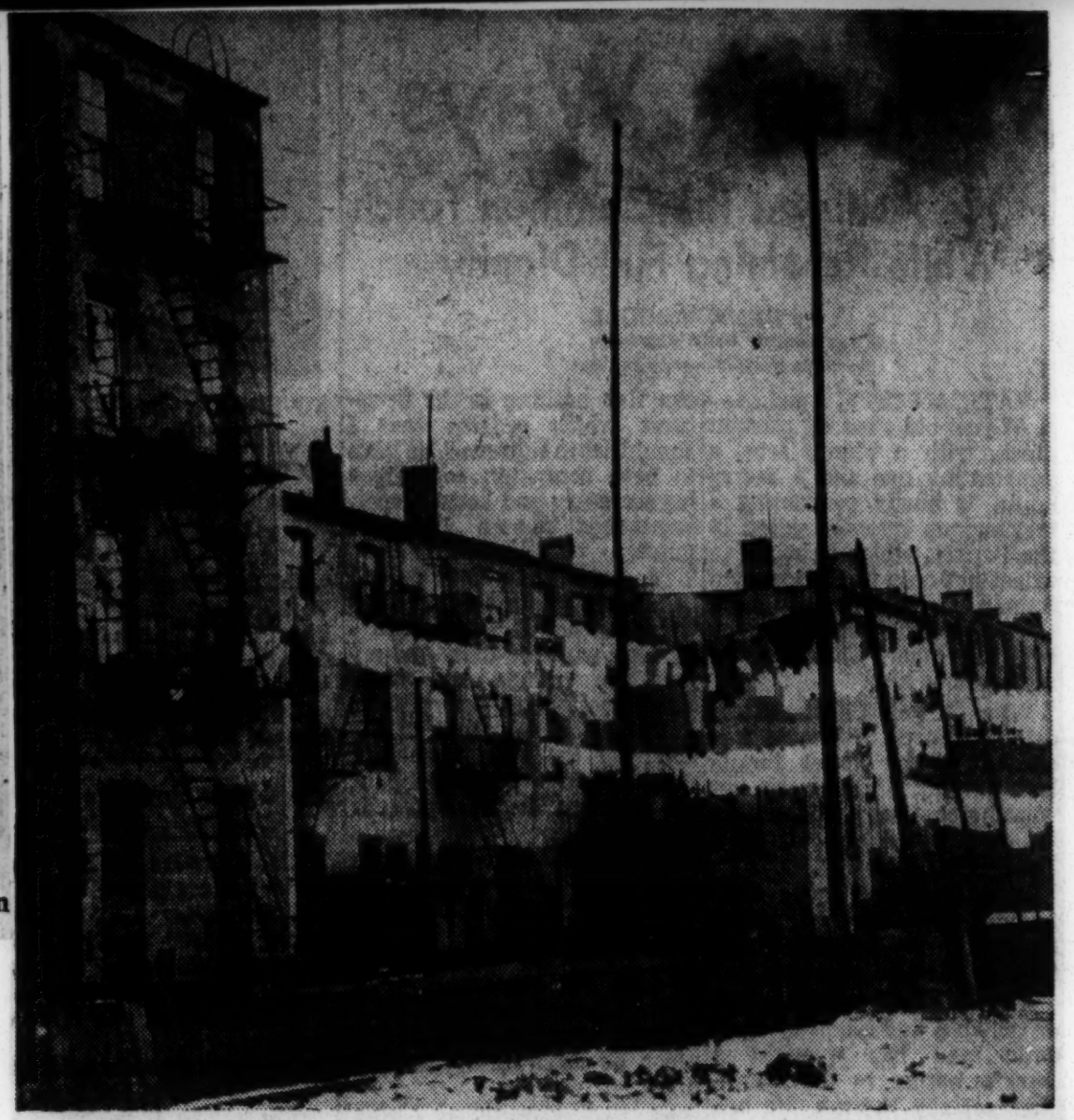
Social Tensions.

Authorities agree that the ultimate solution lies in relieving the social tensions of which a high crime rate is symptomatic.

"Educational deprivation, job discrimination, low income levels, overcrowded housing, broken homes and juvenile delinquency are all mutually related parts of the same picture," says an official of the Urban League. "Each phase of the problem feeds on the other.

"It will take time and titanic efforts to work this thing out. But there are no shortcuts."

Since 1940 there has been a mass migration of Negroes from the cotton fields of the South to . . .



. . . these slums of the North with resultant problems of housing, employment and increase in crime.

LA. POPULATION GROWTH NOTED

But Trend Brings Loss to 26 Parishes

By ROBERT WAGNER
(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

BATON ROUGE, La.—Twenty-six Louisiana parishes declined in population between 1950 and 1958, despite a 15 per cent increase in the overall growth of the state.

Most were in North Louisiana or in parts of the sugar-cane belt. Mechanization, a trend toward bigger, more efficient farms, left small farmers and laborers in search greener pastures.

In many instances they found them in the fast-growing industrial areas, around Baton Rouge, Lake Charles, New Orleans or Shreveport.

Population figures were made available by the state department of commerce and industry which attributed them to estimates by Sales Management magazine.

TREND NATION-WIDE

The trend was nothing unique, simply part of a nation-wide movement, with rural youth seeking opportunities in cities. Behind them they left parents and grandparents, many reportedly on welfare.

"Without those welfare checks, I would have to close up shop," was a typical comment voiced by a grocer in a small central Louisiana town, with more than its share of elderly persons.

In rural Red River parish, about one in every five persons was receiving benefit from some sort of public assistance grant, compared with about one in every 30 in Jefferson parish.

Parishes whose populations declined 10 per cent or more were West Carroll, Bienville, Red River and Cameron.

Parishes whose populations declined up to 9.9 per cent were DeSoto, Sabine, Natchitoches, Winn, Grant, Jackson, Claiborne, Union, Caldwell, Richland, Franklin, East Carroll, Madison, Tensas, Concordia, Catahoula, West Feliciana, Pointe Coupee, Iberville, Assumption, St. James and St. John the Baptist.

BIRTH RATE NOTED

Major population increases were registered in Jefferson, 103,873 to 166,400; St. Bernard, 11,087 to 28,100; East Baton Rouge, 158,236 to 230,700; Rapides, 90,648 to 110,800; Calcasieu, 89,635 to 129,200, and Lafayette, 57,743 to 70,000.

In the percentage of population growth, Orleans was lower than other growth areas; but in total numbers of new people it was highest, rising from 570,445 in 1950 to 650,500 in 1958.

The LSU sociology department reported the high birth rate among couples in rural areas continued to serve as a reservoir to increase urban populations with comparatively low birth-rates.

As able-bodied citizens moved from farm to city, rural parishes were more and more confronted with the dilemma of maintaining productive capacity, particularly in North Louisiana.

INDUSTRY SOUGHT

A trend among rural parishes toward a high proportion of persons too young or too old was difficult to reverse and tended further to discourage industry from entering.

One response by leaders in these parishes was to organize local industrialization groups, which, in some instances, even pushed bond issues among the citizenry to provide plants for new industry.

As a result of this program, four North Louisiana parishes managed to get some new industry in 1958, after they had lost a combined total of 15 per cent of their population since 1940.

Public welfare statistics showed that the amount of state welfarism in a parish was generally lined with the per capita income, quality of soil, and proportion of Negroes.

Many parishes in South Louisiana, populated with descendents of French-speaking ancestors, were given credit for "individualism" that made them reluctant to take outside assistance.

CAMERON LOSES

Cameron parish lost more than 10 per cent of its population, partly because of hurricane Audrey destruction. It had only a modest per capita income, but was second lowest for welfare.

The five highest parishes for welfare assistance were Winn, where 17.9 per cent received state aid; Red River, 17.5; DeSoto, 16.9; Grant, 16.9, and Caldwell, 16.4.

The lowest welfarism was in Jefferson parish, with 3.4 per cent. Cameron had 3.7; Plaquemines, 4; Calcasieu, 4.5, and East Baton Rouge, 5.4. Orleans was eighth lowest, with 6.4 per cent.

Besides being linked with economics, the amount of welfarism was also reportedly reflected partly in the attitudes of local politicos toward welfare for their citizens.

The population decline in many North Louisiana parishes was also attributed in part to migration of Negroes out of the state, presumably to Northern states.

PROSPERITY GREAT

This was reportedly true in the Delta parishes which have heavy Negro populations with comparatively restricted economic opportunities.

In West Feliciana parish, 88.7 per cent of those on old age assistance are Negro. It is 83.8 per cent in Tensas parish. In Cameron, with a low Negro population, only 10 per cent of welfare cases are Negro.

The decline in population, and the amount of welfare, was generally greatest in the rolling hills and upper river Delta country. Cut-over woodland and cotton farming characterized these regions.

The highest per capita income for the state in 1957, according to welfare figures, was in East Baton Rouge parish, with an average citizen income of $1779.

The lowest was in East Feliciana, at $608. The income for Orleans parish was $1696, and for Jefferson, $1532. Calcasieu parish had a per capita income of $1580, and Caddo, $1629.

But though not all Louisiana parishes were sharing in it, Louisiana reportedly was experiencing a prosperity not enjoyed by other Southeast states, except Florida.

The United States bureau of the census reported that Louisiana's population growth from 1950 to 1958 was one per cent above the national average, while Mississippi's population was at a virtual standstill, and Arkansas' was declining.

REPORT IS GIVEN ON POPULATION

Orleans Increase Is Set at 32,202

By EDGAR POE
(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON — The population growth of the city of New Orleans from April 1, 1950, to Nov., 1958, resulted primarily from an increase in the Negro population of the city.

A breakdown of a mass of statistics released by the bureau of the census showed that of the total population increase of 32,202 during the period, 31,429 of the increase came from the Negro race.

The total city population was listed at 602,647, or 5.6 per cent over the 570,445 inhabitants of April 1, 1950.

The white population total 388,587. The Negro population is 214,060. A small number of additional non-white members was not included in the Negro population breakdown.

The white male population was listed at 186,146 and the white female population 202,441. The Negro male population was shown to be 99,933 and the Negro female population 113,380. Thus in both races there were more females than males in Orleans parish.

The 1958 census was taken at the request and the expense of the city of New Orleans, the census bureau explained. The official certification of the population was issued to the city of New Orleans on Jan. 13, 1959.

A new decennial census, provided under the constitution of the United States, will be taken of the city of New Orleans and the nation next year. The census is expected to show marked growth for metropolitan New Orleans, which includes Jefferson and St. Bernard parishes.

The break-down of figures for New Orleans shows a booming population in children. There were 65,179 children under 5 years of age, and 61,025 children from 5 to 9 years of age. In both of these age brackets there were more male children than female for both the white and Negro races.

The census also showed that the city has more than 50,000 children in their teens.

NON-WHITES RISE 109% IN NEWARK

Increase Since 1950 Noted in Report That Finds Drop in Total Population

SHIFT BY NEGROES CITED

Moves to More Desirable Areas Found to Foster Better Understanding

By MILTON HONIG
Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, April 2—In the last eight years the composition of Newark's population has undergone some sharp changes. There has been a 1 per cent drop in the city's population from 417,172 in 1950 to 411,288, but the non-white population, mostly Negroes, has increased 109 per cent.

In a report made public today, it was estimated that Newark's non-white population had jumped from 68,316 in 1950 to 142,625. That compares with a drop of 27 per cent in the white population, from 348,856 to 255,797. The resident Puerto Rican population was estimated at 12,886. Other races were represented by 711 persons.

Whereas most of Newark's Negroes were concentrated in the central ward in 1950, more than half have now moved to more desirable neighborhoods. The report holds that this diffusion of the city's largest minority group "has been accompanied by a better understanding between Negroes and whites living in the integrated neighborhoods."

On the other hand, the report points out, white residents who live in neighborhoods with few or no Negroes "tend to display a greater prejudice against Negroes and to give expression to more intense attitudes of discrimination."

First 2 Volumes Issued

The city's population trend and the attitudes of its residents are contained in the first two of three volumes reporting the findings of a survey started in November, 1957, by the Market Planning Corporation of New York. The $33,500-study was made in behalf of the Mayor's Commission on Group Relations, of which Daniel S. Anthony is director.

Although a large percentage of the white population has moved to the suburbs, the report also notes new movements by whites into the Forest Hill, Vailsburg and Weequahic areas in the city. The survey said that "these neighborhoods apparently still exercise a pull on outsiders moving to Newark."

On the social side, the report notes, the white people in Newark "on the whole appear unprepared to make any emotional investment in a relationship with Negroes."

"It appears that the pervasive aura among whites in the realm of interpersonal contacts with Negroes is one of acceptance at a distance," the study contends.

The White Attitude

It alleges that white persons, on the whole, do not bar contact with Negroes, but prefer to keep such contacts relatively superficial and impersonal. The desire for close personal relationships with Negroes was found to be greater among the college-educated and the more well-to-do than among those at the other extremes of the educational, socio-economic scales.

"It is significant that although the upper-income whites are more receptive to close personal relationships with Negroes, they are more resistant than the poorer people of Newark to the idea of having Negro neighbors," the report says.

Thus it appears the upper brackets of Newark's white communities are more willing to be friends with Negroes as long as they keep their physical distance (live apart), while the lower levels are less likely to care where Negroes live as long as they keep their social distance."

The third volume of the survey, to be made public in June, will include recommendations to the city on ways to eliminate the major sources of intergroup misunderstanding and prejudice.

Negro Population Rises Fast In Newark

(Reprinted from New York Times)

NEWARK, N. J. — In the last eight years the composition of Newark's population has undergone some sharp changes. There has been a 1 per cent drop in the city's population from 417,172 in 1950 to 411,288 but the non-white population, mostly Negroes, has increased 109 per cent.

In a report made public April 2 it was estimated that Newark's nonwhite population had jumped from 68,316 in 1950 to 142,625. That compares with a drop of 27 per cent in the white population, from 348,856 to 255,797. The resident Puerto Rican population was estimated at 12,886. Other races were represented by 711 persons.

Whereas most of Newark's Negroes were concentrated in the central ward in 1950, more than half have now moved to more desirable neighborhoods. The report holds that this diffusion of the city's largest minority group has been accompanied by a better understanding between Negroes and whites living in the integrated neighborhoods."

On the other hand the report points out white residents who live in neighborhoods with few or no Negroes "tend to display a greater prejudice against Negroes and to give expression to more intense attitudes of discrimination."

The city's population trend and the attitudes of its residents are contained in the first two of three volumes reporting the findings of a survey started in November, 1957, by the Market Planning Corporation of New York. The $33,500-study was made in behalf of the Mayor's Commission on Group Relations, of which Daniel S. Anthony is director.

Although a large percentage of teh white population has moved to the suburbs, the report also notes new movements by whites into the Forest Hill, Vailsburg and Weequahic areas in the city. The survey said that "these neighborhoods apparently still exercise a pull on outsiders moving to Newark."

On the social side, the report notes, the white people in Newark "on the whole appear unprepared to make any emotional investment in a relationship with Negroes."

"It appears that the pervasive aura among whites in the realm of interpersonal contacts with Negroes is one of acceptance at a distance," the study contends.

It alleges that white persons, on the whole, do not bar contact with Negroes, but prefer to keep such contacts relatively superficial and impersonal. The desire for close personal relationships with Negroes was found to be greater among the college-educated and the more well-to-do than among those at the other extremes of the educational, socio-economic scales.

"It is significant that although the upper-income whites are more receptive to close personal relationships with Negroes, they are more resistant than the poorer people of Newark to the idea of having Negro neighbors," the report says.

Thus it appears the upper brackets of Newark's white communities are more willing to be friends with Negroes as long as they keep their physical distance (live apart) while the lower levels are less likely to care where Negroes live as long as they keep their social distance."

The third volume of the survey, to be made public in June, will include recommendations to the city on ways to eliminate the major sources of intergroup misunderstandihg and prejudice.

Non-Whites Exceed N.Y. Area Growth

NEW YORK, June 14 (AP)—The movement of Negroes and other non-whites to the neighboring New York suburban counties has generally exceeded the growth of population there, Elmer A. Carter, chairman of the State Commission Against Discrimination, reported today.

The disclosure was made in a study of non-whites in Westchester, Rockland, Nassau and Suffolk Counties, which showed that they totaled 114,761 out of 2,572,821 population for the four counties, or 4.46 per cent.

These figures were for 1957. They contrasted with a non-white population of 40,060 or 3.8 per cent of the total 1,044,654 population in the same area in 1930.

Carter said the one over-riding fact emerging from the study was the "formal equality" that was found for the white and non-white population.

He added:

"In these four counties we do not find areas of any substantial size which are all non-white."

New York Negroes, 11% Of The Population, Commit Nearly Half Of The City's Crime, Report Shows

NEW YORK, June 2 A Senate subcommittee investigating juvenile delinquency has ended its two-day hearing here on a note of controversy as to whether potential slum dwellers should be discouraged from coming to New York City.

Kings County Judge Samuel Leibowitz, appearing Thursday before the subcommittee, urged city officials to discourage migrants "from all parts of the country and the Caribbean" until the city has swept away its crime- breeding slums.

Leibowitz presented figures indicating that Puerto Ricans, with only 7 per cent of the city's population, were involved in 22.3 per cent of the city's juvenile delinquency cases in the first eight months of this year.

The figures also indicated that Negroes, estimated to comprise 11 per cent of the city's population, were reported to compromise 46.3 per cent of the city-wide cases awaiting trial.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-NY) and Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-NY) argued against Leibowitz. Javits said, "I believe that ultimately we will integrate the most recent migrants. Certainly nothing should be done about the lawful movements of U. S. citizens."

Celler said, "We need them for the hard chores and rough work. If they do not come, most of our hotels, restaurants and laundries would close."

The subcommittee, headed by Sen. Thomas D. Hennings Jr (D-Mo.), plans to conduct more hearings in other cities throughout the country. The cities have not been named yet.

Leibowitz produced a letter he had received from the Puerto Rican Dept. of Labor that said in part:

"The Puerto Rican government has done extensive work to make conditions in New York City known to persons thinking about migration. They have been informed of the extremely poor housing, the cold weather, the high cost of living, the probabilities of exploitation, the existence of prejudice and discrimination."

Even so, the letter added, "such information has not notably affected the size of the migration."

BAR ON MIGRANTS HERE IS OPPOSED

Historian Warns Regional Plan Group Against Any Curb on Puerto Ricans

By SEYMOUR TOPPING

A Harvard historian warned yesterday that any move to restrict the right of Puerto Ricans to migrate here would tend to pervert the democratic character of the city.

Dr. Oscar Handlin, the Pulitzer Prize-winning historian, cited as an example of this danger the recent suggestion of Kings County Judge Samuel Leibowitz that Caribbean migrants should be discouraged from coming here until the city's crime-breeding slums had been eradicated.

Dr. Handlin made his remarks during a panel discussion arranged by the Regional Plan Association. The subject was his book, "The Newcomers," published on Monday as part of the New York Metropolitan Region study. In it he predicted a 60 to 75 per cent rise in the Negro and Puerto Rican population of the metropolitan area by 1980.

Dr. Handlin said citizens of the area could not withhold equal rights from Negro and Puerto Rican citizens without "compromising our democratic life."

Rejecting the suggestion that some groups do not have a right to come into the city, Dr. Handlin referred to what he called "the outburst of Judge Leibowitz." He added:

"While acceding to premises which we all accept, and attempting to be fair, genuinely, I believe, it shows the kind of compromise that really endangers these fundamental points of view."

Judge Leibowitz made his recommendation on Sept. 24 in contending before a Senate subcommittee hearing here that there was a higher incidence of juvenile delinquency among Puerto Ricans, many of whom live in slum dwellings.

Dr. Handlin said he did not believe migrants could be deterred from coming here by telling them in advance about the city's housing problem. He said a partial analogy could be drawn with the waves of immigration between 1820 to 1920, when housing was even more difficult.

The historian urged the so-called exclusive suburbs of the Metropolitan Region to avoid any "shocking effects" by preparing now for an influx of lower-income families, including Negroes and Puerto Rican. He said he could not think of any such suburb where the community as a whole already had done this.

"The essential first condition," Dr. Handlin said, "is the retooling of their frame of mind enabling them to deal with issues as they arise."

Robert C. Weaver of the Ford Foundation said he though these suburbs must prepare more qualitatively rather than quantitatively by "taking the prestige out of exclusiveness on a basis of race, color or nationality."

The panel discussion was part of the thirteenth annual meeting of the Regional Plan Association, a research and planning agency supported by voluntary membership to promote the development of the New York-New Jersey-Connecticut metropolitan region.

60% Rise in Puerto Ricans And Negroes Is Seen Here

By CLAYTON KNOWLES

A 60 to 75 per cent rise in the Negro and Puerto Rican population of the twenty-two counties in the New York metropolitan region by 1980 has been forecast as "most probable." Such an increase would bring these minority groups, which now total 2,000,000, up to 3,200,000 or 3,500,000.

In projecting growth on this scale Oscar Handlin, Pulitzer Prize-winning Harvard historian, said that Negroes and Puerto Ricans, within two decades, "will form between 18 and 20 per cent of the region's population." Estimates put the area's population as high as 20,000,000 by 1975.

A million and a half Negroes and Puerto Ricans now live in New York City, but Dr. Handlin forecasts that surrounding cities and suburbs will get a large measure of future growth. He voices concern about the staggering problems that could be created by this growth.

Dr. Handlin looks into future population growth in his book, "The Newcomers," which is being published today. It is the third in a series of nine volumes unfolding the findings in the New York Metropolitan Region Study.

Study Took 3 Years

This study, which took three years, examined the economic and population forces at work in the region for both present and future impact. The Harvard Graduate School of Public Administration made the study for the Regional Plan Association.

The Handlin book comes to grips frankly with the problem of color confronting Negroes and Puerto Ricans as they strive for jobs, housing, education and adjustment in a great urban complex.

C. McKim Norton, executive vice president of the Regional Plan Association, a voluntary research and planning group, viewed the report as hopeful in its entirety. He hailed "the belief expressed by Dr. Handlin that the process by which past immigrant groups were assimilated by the New York region can work for our new immigrants."

Other of Dr. Handlin's major conclusions are:

¶The 250 per cent increase in the number of Negroes and Puerto Ricans in the region during the last quarter century represents a wave of migration "comparable in scope to that of the Irish and Germans between 1840 and 1860 and of the Jews and Italians between 1890 and 1910."

¶These groups have a high birth rate and so will increase substantially even without further migration from their home precincts, but a "pool of potential migrants" will remain there that will react to "opportunities for unskilled labor in New York."

¶Social disorder has been "an inescapable concomitant of all American urban growth whatever the population involved" and the real problems in this area among the newcomers "can best be solved through the development of communal institutions under responsible leadership."

¶The reduction of prejudice and the expansion of opportunities are "essential to such development."

¶There will be some dispersion through the whole population, but as the newcomers adjust,

"the great majority, like other ethnic groups, will continue to live in cohesive settlements," drawn together by common interests, tastes and level of income.

¶The Negroes and Puerto Ricans are "likely to continue to depend more on governmental services for education and welfare than did earlier immigrants." Most government welfare programs have come into existence since earlier tides of immigration occurred.

Difficulties Found Repeated

Dr. Handlin found that many of the failures of adjustment in the region's Negro and Puerto Rican communities duplicated the difficulties that were encountered by newcomers in earlier waves of migration. But color introduced a new element of insecurity for the nonwhite that made acceptance in the broader American community more difficult.

The Handlin study shows that the newcomer, struggling in poverty and slum life like others before him, was "likely to yield to a sense of isolation and through one form of delinquency or another to strike back at the hostile society to which he remains a stranger."

"Enjoying more limited opportunities for advancement than did their predecessors and without communal institutions or leadership adequate to their needs," the report says, "these people were especially vulnerable to the dangers of the city."

"There is a genuine, and ominous, possibility that they will remain so in the future. If they do, the people of the New York metropolitan region will have to meet the calamitous social costs created by the actual and potential delinquency of a large part of the population."

Dr. Handlin cautions that "the greatest danger may emerge outside the central city." He says that municipal authorities, at least, are "aware of the problem and * * * voluntary social agencies * * * have had more than a century's experience dealing with it."

"But the outlying communities, unequipped by tradition or history to deal with such questions and inclined to believe that they do not really exist," he observes, "may find themselves suddenly overwhelmed by the consequences."

Yet Dr. Handlin sees "a prospect for improvement although it will take more than slum clearance or expansion of recreational facilities to make it real." In assessing the alternative, he says:

"When color and ethnic identity cease to be unbearable burdens, when opportunity for jobs, education and housing become genuinely equal and when the family acquires a measure of stability, the Negroes and Puerto Ricans will at least have a firm base upon which to construct a sound communal life.

"Whether the development of the future moves in one direction or the other will depend on the people of the city."

In appraising the region, he notes that, while prejudice has flared from time to time, the area has a reputation for tolerance. He recalls that little of the xenophobia that led to passage of the highly restrictive immigration laws of the Twenties was generated here.

The author recalls that other big waves of migration also gave rise to the type of lawlessness and social disorder in which the latest arrivals figured prominently. But he reported, too, that drug addiction and sexual disorders and irregularities among the Negro and Puerto Rican newcomers run high.

And he records, too, that these newcomers seem more susceptible to mental and physical illness.

SEES MINORITY RISE: Oscar Handlin, Harvard historian. He predicted a 60 to 70 per cent increase in Negro and Puerto Rican population by 1980 in New York metropolitan region.

Home Ties Retained

The author found many other features that distinguish the current wave of migration. Both the Puerto Rican and the Negro, coming to the metropolis, has, in effect, kept one foot back home on his native heath. This does not contribute to a sense of belonging.

With more than 75 per cent of the Puerto Ricans classified as white, this group, seeking to evade the stigma of color, has been passing into the general population as quickly as possible. The nonwhite Puerto Rican, not wishing to be classed as a Negro, according to Dr. Handlin, has stressed his island antecedents and connections.

The Handlin book, published by the Harvard University Press, is a 171-page volume that will sell for $4. Earlier books in the series were "Anatomy of a Metropolis," by Edgar M. Hoover and Raymond Vernon, and "Made in New York," by Roy B. Helfgott, W. Eric Gustafson and James M. Hund and edited by Max Hall.

They told how New York and other older cities in the region, which takes in large areas of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, were losing industry and population to outlying counties. Yet they revealed how core areas, and particularly Manhattan's central business district, continued to thrive but with changing functions.

Financed by Grants

The three-year study was financed by $600,000 in grants, chiefly from the Ford Foundation and the Rockefeller Brothers Fund. Dr. Vernon, a Harvard Professor, directed the whole team operation in which leading scholars of the East Coast participated. He will sum up the findings and projections in the concluding report, "Metropolis 1985."

Dr. Handlin, a 44-year-old native New Yorker, won the Pulitzer Prize in 1952 for his historical work, "The Uprooted: the Epic Story of the Great Migrations That Made the American People."

In his current book, he traces the flow of migration to New York from Colonial days to the present. The rate of immigration was low until after 1815, when the city emerged as the chief gateway of commerce between the United States and England.

Yet in 1819, when there were only 5,000 foreigners in the city's 123,000 population, the Society for the Prevention of Pauperism issued a statement clearly expressing resentment of the newcomers.

It lamented, Dr. Handlin reports, that many are "found destitute in our streets * * * seek employment at our doors * * * are found in our almhouse and in our hospitals * * * at the bar of our criminal tribunals, in our Bridewell [house of correction], our penitentiary and our state prison."

Succeeding waves of immigration — first from Western Europe and then from Eastern Europe — came one upon the other, competing for the poorest housing and jobs simply because they could not get better. Dr. Handlin reported in very human terms how these groups, as they mastered language and skills and became self-confident, sought better living.

Moved to Other Areas

The Irish for a time maintained the better neighborhoods on the lower East Side. Then some moved to Greenwich Village and up the West Side to the Bronx. Still others went to the Bay Ridge section of Brooklyn and close to the docks and factories elsewhere in the city and in New Jersey.

The Germans started on the East Side, but, branching out, had to skip the high-priced Murray Hill area and go all the way north to Yorkville. Others moved to Brooklyn, Queens and New Jersey, where they established distinct colonies.

The Jews started on the lower East Side, too, but, because others had moved out ahead of them, they had to skip not one neighborhood but sometimes several to find new homes. Thus they bypassed Murray Hill and Yorkville in reaching the Bronx and older established sections of downtown Brooklyn in getting to Brownsville and Bensonhurst.

So, too, with the Negro and Puerto Rican. Late in the last century, the two principal Negro settlements were in Manhattan—one in Greenwich Village and the other on the West Side in the upper Twenties. The Italians displaced them in the first settlement and the new Pennsylvania Station in the other.

They moved to Harlem and, when hemmed in there and in the near-by Bronx, poured into the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn and South Jamaica in Queens, both sites of small earlier settlements. Surrounding cities like Newark and well-to-do suburban towns like New Rochelle and Montclair, where help was needed for big homes, had sizable Negro communities.

The Puerto Ricans had a small colony on the lower East Side at first. But when their big migration started after World War I, they settled in lower Harlem then moved west and down the West Side. Many are now in Brooklyn and the Bronx.

Core Of Memphis Took Population Drop In Last 8 Years

28,000 Whites Left The Area

Jackson, Highland, South Parkway Lines

EAST HAD BIG GAIN

The core of Memphis actually lost population between 1950 and 1958, a study of census figures by the Federal Housing Administration reveals.

In the general area bounded by the river, Jackson on the north, Highland on the east and South Parkway on the south, the loss was about 28,000 white persons. As these white persons moved out they were succeeded by only about 500 Negroes.

Some Figures Missing

Of the 27,500 net population loss, 24,500 was in areas bounded generally on the north by the line of Vollintine, on the east by a line formed by the L. & N. as it passes under Summer and Poplar, and on the south by South Parkway. The loss is sharper west of Cooper.

In drawing up the comparative map, the FHA was unable to make comparisons between 1950 and 1958 in the Frazier area, and the area generally east of Mendenhall, because census tract figures for 1950 were not available for these areas. Both have had tremendous growth.

However, as an indication, the area between Airways, the city limits on the south, Prescott and Kimball had an increase of 640 per cent. Figures could not be compared for the huge Colonial Acres development immediately to the East because the 1950 census tracts did not show it.

Negroes Moving

Next sharpest gain—425 per cent—was in the area bounded by Graham, Summer, Mendenhall and Walnut Grove. To the north, a gain of 317 per cent was made in the area bounded on the south by Summer, Graham, Macon Road and Stratford. And immediately to the north of this area a gain of 159 per cent was found.

The FHA reports that although there is some evidence of non-whites moving into the areas being vacated by whites in the center of the city, by far the strongest movement of Negroes is to the northern and southern fringes of the city.

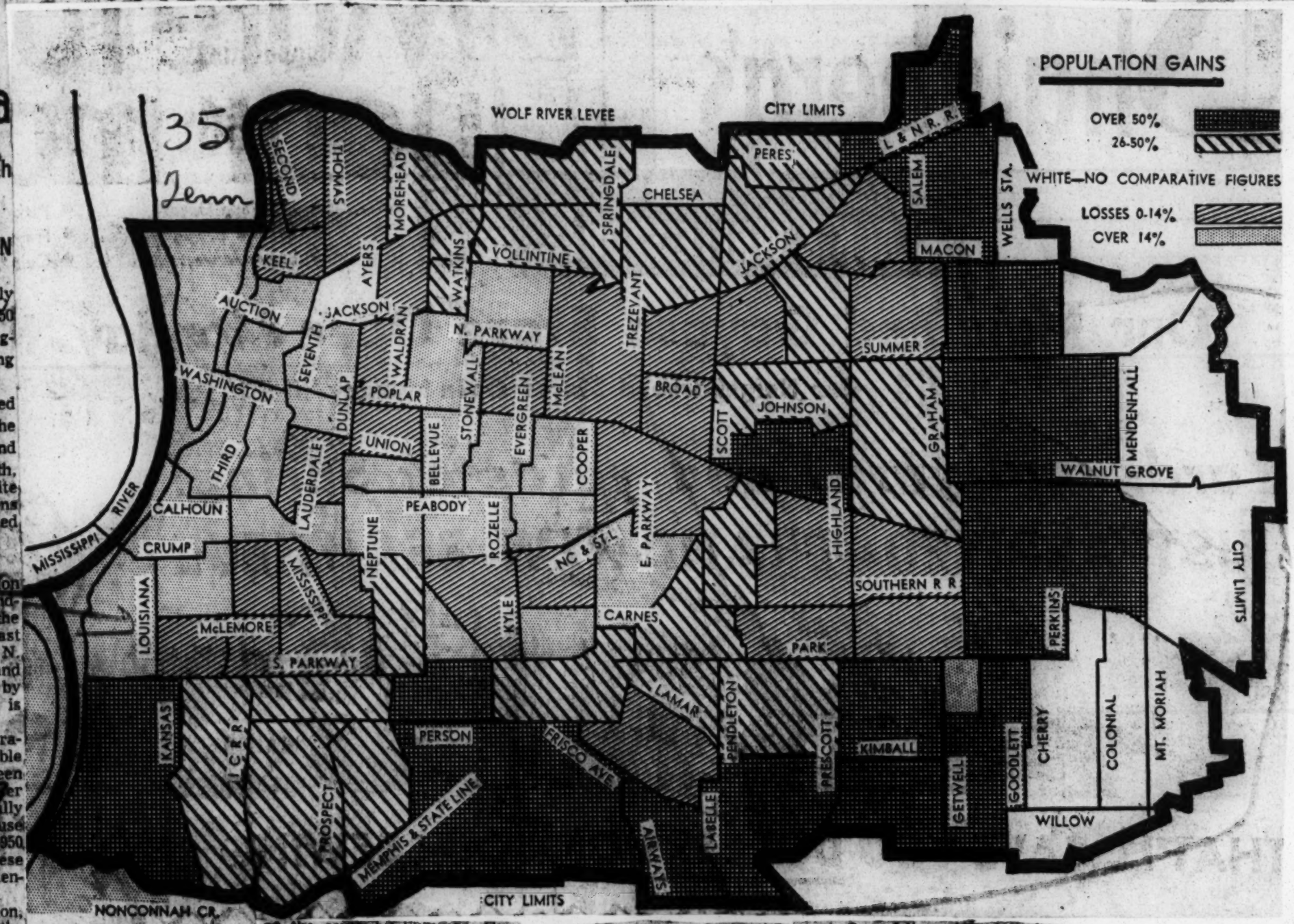
The FHA also confirmed that a U-shaped stretch of Negro residential circles about the old ...ction of Memphis. Separating the points of the U is the white corridor lying between Buntyn and Summer on the south and Fenwick and Poplar on the north.

White 'Islands'

This white corridor extends westward to the line approximating Bellevue on the west between Vollintine and the north side of South Parkway. There are also two white "islands" to west of Bellevue. Negro population there is less than 15 per cent. One of these islands is between Bellevue, Peabody, Union and Walnut.

Another is between Madison, Dunlap, Poplar and Lauderdale. Immediate South Memphis is shown with a white "island" between Wellington, Kerr, College and McLemore.

Farther south the Longview Heights area is another white "island" predominently surrounded by areas with Negro populations ranging from 34 to 50 per cent.



POPULATION SHIFTS—Population shift from the old core of Memphis is shown in maps from the FHA. Map legend is in upper right hand corner.